

**RECEIVED
CENTRAL FAX CENTER****APR 13 2007*****Specification***

10. The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

Arrangement of the Specification

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

Application/Control Number: 10/506,419 Page 4 Art Unit: 1772

- (a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.
- (b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.
- (c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT.
- (d) THE NAMES OF THE PARTIES TO A JOINT RESEARCH AGREEMENT.
- (e) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC.
- (f) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.
 - (1) Field of the Invention,
 - (2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
- (g) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.
- (h) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).
- (I) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.
- (j) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (k) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (I) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A "Sequence Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a nucleotide or amino acid sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if the required "Sequence Listing" is not submitted as an electronic document on compact disc).

Applicant is advised to write all section headings in capital letters and insert any section headings where applicable, such as "BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S)" on page 24 of Applicant's Specification.

New Objections

11. Claims 77, 94, 95 and 98 stand objected to because of the following informalities: the claims depend on cancelled claim 1, perhaps Applicant meant claim 76. Appropriate correction is required.

Applicant has amended Claims 77, 94, 95 and 98 to overcome these objection and respectfully request withdrawal of same.

NEW REJECTIONS**Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112**

12. Claims 76-100 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The Examiner contends as follows:

The phrase "unbalanced biaxial molecular orientation" in claim 76, lines 4-5 is vague and indefinite because it is unclear what is the difference between biaxial molecular orientation and unbalanced biaxial molecular orientation.

Applicant disagrees the Examiner. The term unbalanced biaxial molecular orientation is described in sufficient detail to enable one of ordinary skill in the art. Uniaxial molecular orientation means that the film is oriented in a single direction. Biaxial molecular orientation means that the film is oriented in two directions. But the specification requires a dominate direction, but the biaxial molecular orientation must be unbalanced, otherwise there would not be a major direction to orient the strands. Applicant, therefore, respectfully requests withdrawn of this rejection.

The Examiner contends as follows:

The phrase "in sufficient amount and/or coloration" in claim 78, line 3 is vague and indefinite because to one of ordinary what amount is sufficient and what is the basis of determining when an amount is sufficient. Furthermore, it is unclear how it is possible for there to be "coloration material in sufficient amount and coloration to render" when the term "and" is used as opposed to the term "or".

Applicant has amended claim 78 to remove this objection. Applicant has clarified the claims to read that the sufficiency can be in amount, coloration or amount and coloration. Applicant, therefore, respectfully requests withdrawn of this rejection.

The Examiner contends as follows:

The phrase "general thickness" in claim 97, line 1 is vague and indefinite because it is unclear what is the difference between "general thickness" and "thickness".

Applicant has amended the claim 97 to remove the word general. Applicant, therefore, respectfully requests withdrawn of this rejection.

The Examiner contends as follows:

Claim 97 recites the limitation "A-side" in line 8. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Applicant has amended the claim 97 to remove the antecedent basis problem. Applicant, therefore, respectfully requests withdrawn of this rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13. Claims 76-77, 83-85, 88-89, 93 and 96 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Britton (US 4,454,184) in view of Rasmussen (US 4,039,364).

Claim 76

The Examiner contends as follows:

Regarding claim 76, Britton (184) teaches a cross-laminate (FIGs 4 and 8, #11a and #12a) comprising at least one pair of two adjacent films A and B which are laminated together in sandwich relation (col. 6, II. 23-26, multiple layers 3, 4, 5 and 6)

with the main direction of orientation in film A crossing the main direction of orientation in film B (FIGs 4 and 1 wherein #11a, #12a, #13a and #14a cross each other), and

the films each comprises a continuous main layer consisting of a polymer material (See col. 2, II. 42-47 and FIG-4, continuous films of adhesive above and below the strands.)

on at least the mutually facing sides of the main layers a first surface layer of a different polymer material (See col. 2, II. 42-47)

and interposed between each first surface layer and its main layer a second surface layer of a different polymer material (FIG-1 and col. 2, II. 45-58),

the first surface layer on the main layer of each of the films A and B being a discontinuous layer (See Fig-1 wherein the strands are not a solid sheet thus discontinuous in the direction between the strands and wherein the adhesive is not discontinuous between the strands.), consisting of at least one array of coextruded thin strands with strands in the arrays of the two films arranged in crossing relation to one another (FIGs 4 and 1 wherein the strands cross each other) and obviously teaches wherein the lamination strength is highest at the strand crossing points as it is well known that strand crossing points have stronger lamination strength than non crossing point areas (col. 3, II. 1-19), however, fails to expressly teach wherein each of the films A and B having an uniaxial or biaxial molecular orientation.

Fig 1, Fig 4 and Fig 8 of US 4,454,184 were displayed

However, Rasmussen ('364) teaches wherein each of the films A and B having an uniaxial or biaxial molecular orientation (col. 6, I. 1-5) for the purpose of producing durable tarps for heavy duty applications (col. 1, II. 16-19).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention was made to either uniaxially or biaxially orient the films as taught by Rasmussen (364) in Britton ('184) in order to provide durable tarps for heavy duty applications.

The phrase "separately coextruded" in claim 76, line 2, "at least partially by heating" in claim 76, line 3, "coextruded" in claim 76, line 14, claim 85, line 2 and "continuous extrusion" in claim 93, line 2 are process limitations in a product claim and hence not given any patentable weight since patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production (see MPEP § 2173.05(p)).

The phrase "selected to give high tensile strength" in claim 76, line 8, "the polymer material of said second surface layers being selected to control the lamination strength in the strand-free regions thereof and the polymer material

of the strands being selected to control the lamination strength at the crossing points of the strand arrays" in claim 76, lines 16-20 are not given any patentable weight since the applicant is introducing non-structural **functional language** into the product claims (see MPEP 2173 (q)) and (See MPEP 2173.05(g)).

Applicant firstly notes that Britton ('184) relates to "sheet material comprising a first layer having a plurality of aligned spaced apart strands **disposed in and completely surrounded by a mass of an adhesive**, a second layer having a plurality of aligned spaced apart strands **disposed in and completely surrounded by a mass of an adhesive**." Britton ('184) at claim 1 and at Col. 1, ll. 48-63 (emphasis added). Thus, the strands are not responsible for bonding, as they are **completely surrounded by an adhesive**. It is the adhesive surrounding the strands that is responsible for the bonding.

On the contrary, the present invention relates to strong adhesive bonds formed at *loci* of intersecting strands, the first bonding layer; one set of strands disposed on a surface of the film A and other set of strands disposed on an opposing surface of the film B. The bonds comprise point or spot bonds formed by melt bonding the strands at the intersecting *loci*. The cross-laminate of this invention also includes a second bonding layer that controls heat induced bonding between regions of the films A and B that are free of the stranded first bonding layer, where the second bonding layer is interposed between the films A and B and the stranded first bonding layers.

Britton ('184) simply disclosed no such structure. The Britton ('184) strands are completely surrounded or embedded in an adhesive material. The Britton structure simply does not support inter-strand bonding. In fact, Britton ('184) does not even suggest a laminate where the bonds are inter-strand bonding.

The addition of Rasmussen (US 4,039,364) does nothing to remove the deficiencies in Britton ('184). Although Rasmussen ('364) does disclose cross-laminates with uniaxially or biaxially oriented films, the combination of Britton ('184) and Rasmussen ('364) only gives rise to uniaxially or biaxially oriented films having fibers **disposed in and completely surrounded by a mass of an adhesive** as required by Britton ('184) and bonded through the adhesive.

Thus, the combination of Britton ('184) and Rasmussen ('364) does not disclose, teach or even suggest the laminates as currently claimed. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this section 103(a) rejection.

Claim 77.

The Examiner contends as follows:

The Examiner contends as follows:

Regarding **claim 84**, Britton ('184) teaches wherein a cross-laminate comprising an assembly of a common film A having a main layer with a strand-formed first surface layer on both of its surfaces and a second continuous layer interposed between each the first surface layer and the main layer and two exterior films B each having on at least one of its sides a strand-formed first surface layer of each the exterior film B facing toward the common film A with the strands thereof bonded to the strands of the common film A (see col. 6, II. 23-26 and FIG-1 wherein an additional layer such A with a strand is placed on top of the laminate).

Applicant repeats the arguments above regarding Britton ('184) here. Again, the problem with Britton ('184) is that it does not disclose, teach or suggest disposing the strands on the surface of the films and bonding the films at the intersections of strands of opposing film surfaces, where the strands are angled between the films (intersection in well defined *loci*).

Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this section 103(a) rejection.

Claim 85

The Examiner contends as follows:

Regarding **claim 85**, Britton ('184) teaches on at least one of its outer films, an exterior surface layer of a polymer material (col. 2, II. 42-58).

The phrase "adapted to enhance a surface property of the laminate selected from its heat-sealing capability or its frictional properties" in claim 85, lines 3-4 is not given any patentable weight since the applicant is introducing non-structural functional language into the product claims (see MPEP 2173 (q)) and (See MPEP 2173.05(g)).

Applicant repeats the arguments above regarding Britton ('184) here. Regardless of the surface coating, Britton ('184) does not disclose, teach or suggest disposing the strands on the surface of the films and bonding the films at the intersections of strands of opposing film surfaces, where the strands are angled between the films (intersection in well defined *loci*).

Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this section 103(a) rejection.

Claim 88

The Examiner contends as follows:

Regarding **claim 88**, Britton ('184) teaches wherein the second surface layer includes an adhesion modifying material (col. 2, II. 42-58).

The phrase "to establish a blocking between the contacting mutually facing strand-free regions thereof" in claim 88, lines 2-3 is not given any patentable weight since the applicant is introducing non-structural functional language into the product claims (see MPEP 2173 (q)) and (See MPEP 2173.05(g)).

Applicant repeats the arguments above regarding Britton ('184) here. Regardless of the surface coating, Britton ('184) does not disclose, teach or suggest disposing the strands on the surface of the films and bonding the films at the intersections of strands of opposing film surfaces, where the strands are angled between the films (intersection in well defined *loci*).

Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this section 103(a) rejection.

Claim 89

The Examiner contends as follows:

Regarding claim 89, Britton ('184) obviously teaches wherein the first surface layer on at least one of the films A and B comprises at least two of the arrays of strands, and the strands of the differing arrays being interspersed with one another as such material has a appearance depending upon how viewed or processed (col. 2, ll. 25-58).

The phrase "at least one of the two arrays being formed of a polymer material differing in appearance from another of the two arrays" in claim 89, lines 4-5 is not given any patentable weight since the applicant is introducing non-structural functional language into the product claims (see MPEP 2173 (q)) and (See MPEP 2173.05(g)).

Applicant repeats the arguments above regarding Britton ('184) here. Again, Britton ('184) does not disclose films have strands disposed on their surfaces. The Britton ('184) are fully surrounded by adhesive – coated – incapable of directly fiber-to-fiber or strand-to-strand bonding. Britton ('184) simply does not disclose, teach or suggest disposing the strands on the surface of the films and bonding the films at the intersections of strands of opposing film surfaces, where the strands are angled between the films (intersection in well defined *loci*).

Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this section 103(a) rejection.

Claim 93

The Examiner contends as follows:

Regarding claim 93, Britton ('184) teaches a lamination layer introduced between the films A and B to laminate the films in the sandwich relation (see FIG-4).

Applicant repeats the arguments above regarding Britton ('184) here. Regardless of the lamination layer, Britton ('184) does not disclose, teach or suggest disposing the strands on the surface of the films and bonding the films at the intersections of strands of opposing film surfaces, where the strands are angled between the films (intersection in well defined *loci*).

Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this section 103(a) rejection.

Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this section 103(a) rejection.

Claim 90

The Examiner contends as follows:

Regarding claim 90, Britton ('184) and Rasmussen (364) teach the laminate discussed above, however fail to expressly disclose wherein the first surface layer on each of the films A and B constitutes at the highest 10% of the volume of the corresponding film.

However, Lappala ('389) teaches that any suitable diameter strand may be used (See col. 2, l. 45, any suitable diameter can be used), which clearly changes the volume. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to select a strand with a diameter that provides the above volume as taught by Lappala ('389) for the purpose of providing a laminate that is light and strong (col. 1, ll. 25-28).

Applicant repeats the arguments above regarding Britton ('184) here. Again, the combination of Britton (184) and Rasmussen (364) does not disclose, teach or even suggest disposing the strands on the surface of the films and bonding the films at the intersections of strands of opposing film surfaces, where the strands are angled between the films (intersection in well defined *loci*). The inclusion of Lappala ('389) does nothing to repair the deficiencies in either Britton (184), Rasmussen (364) or their combination. Therefore, the new combination also does not disclose, teach or even suggest disposing the strands on the surface of the films and bonding the films at the intersections of strands of opposing film surfaces, where the strands are angled between the films (intersection in well defined *loci*).

Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this section 103(a) rejection.

Claim 94

The Examiner contends as follows:

Regarding claim 94, Britton ('184) and Rasmussen (364) teach the laminate discussed above, however fail to expressly disclose wherein the thickness of the strands in the first surface layer of each of the films A and B is not greater than 10% of the thickness of the respective film.

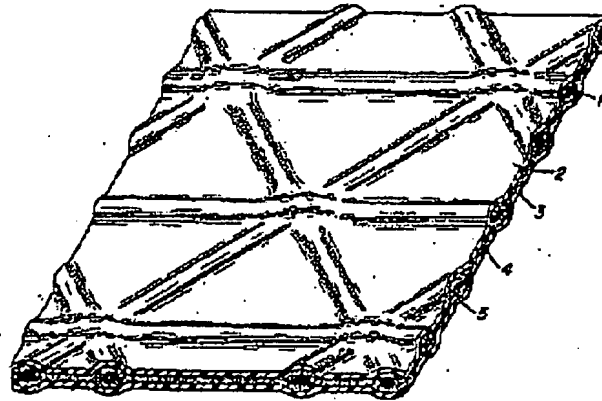
However, Lappala ('389) teaches that any suitable diameter strand may be used (See col. 2, l. 45, any suitable diameter can be used), which clearly changes the films/laminate ratio. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to select a strand with a diameter that provides the above thickness ratio as taught by Lappala ('389) for the purpose of providing a laminate that is light and strong (col. 1, ll. 25-28).

The Examiner contends as follows:

Regarding claim 97, Britton ('184) and Rasmussen (364) teach the laminate discussed above, however fail to expressly disclose wherein a laminate having a thickness at the highest of about 0.3 mm, and a film A is situated at one of its sides, with the spacing of the striations in the pattern being at most about 3 mm, the main layer and said second surface layer of said film A are substantially transparent to enable the colored strands to be visible when the laminate is observed from the A-side.

However, Lappala (389) teaches a laminate having a thickness at the highest of about 0.3 mm (col. 3, II. 34-35 and col. 2, I. 45 wherein the films are less than 0.015 in (0.381 mm)), a film A is situated at one of its sides (FIG-3, #2), with the spacing of the striations in the pattern being at most about 3 mm (FIG-3, corrugations created by strands) the main layer and the second surface layer of the film are substantially transparent to enable the coloured strands to be visible when the laminate is observed from the A-side. (col. 2, I. 7), for the purpose of providing a laminate that is light and strong (col. 1, II. 25-28).

FIG. 3



Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art the time of applicant's invention to provide such a spacing and configuration as taught by Lappala ('389) in Britton ('184) in order to provide a light and strong laminate.

The phrase "said film A having its exterior surface corrugated to form a visible pattern of striations extending in one direction" in claim 97, lines 4-5 and "the depth of the corrugations being sufficient to impart a three-dimensional effect to said cross laminate such that the strands appear to be spaced internally from the exterior surface of said film A a distance substantially greater than the actual maximum thickness of said film A" in claim 97, lines 10-13 are not given any patentable weight since the applicant is introducing non-structural functional language into the product claims (see MPEP 2173 (q)) and (See MPEP 2173.05(g)).

Applicant repeats the arguments above regarding Britton ('184) here. Again, the combination of Britton (184) and Rasmussen (364) does not disclose, teach or even suggest disposing the strands on the surface of the films and bonding the films at the intersections of strands of opposing film

surfaces, where the strands are angled between the films (intersection in well defined *loci*). The inclusion of Lappala ('389) does nothing to repair the deficiencies in either Britton (184), Rasmussen (364) or their combination. Therefore, the new combination also does not disclose, teach or even suggest disposing the strands on the surface of the films and bonding the films at the intersections of strands of opposing film surfaces, where the strands are angled between the films (intersection in well defined *loci*).

Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this section 103(a) rejection.

Claim 98

The Examiner contends as follows:

Regarding claim 98, Britton ('184) and Rasmussen (364) teach the laminate discussed above, however fail to expressly disclose wherein the first surface layer on each of the films A and B constitutes at the highest 5% of the volume of the corresponding film.

However, Lappala (389) teaches that any suitable diameter strand may be used (See col. 2, l. 45, any suitable diameter can be used), which clearly changes the volume. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to select a strand with a diameter that provides the above volume as taught by Lappala ('389) for the purpose of providing a laminate that is light and strong (col. 1, ll. 25-28).

Applicant repeats the arguments above regarding Britton ('184) here. Again, the combination of Britton (184) and Rasmussen (364) does not disclose, teach or even suggest disposing the strands on the surface of the films and bonding the films at the intersections of strands of opposing film surfaces, where the strands are angled between the films (intersection in well defined *loci*). The inclusion of Lappala ('389) does nothing to repair the deficiencies in either Britton (184), Rasmussen (364) or their combination. Therefore, the new combination also does not disclose, teach or even suggest disposing the strands on the surface of the films and bonding the films at the intersections of strands of opposing film surfaces, where the strands are angled between the films (intersection in well defined *loci*).

Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this section 103(a) rejection.

16. **Claims 87, 91-92 and 99** stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Britton (US 4,454,184) in view of Rasmussen (US 4,039,364), Velazquez (US 5,614,297) and Cederblad et al. (US 6,204,207).

Claim 87

The Examiner contends as follows:

Regarding claim 87, Britton ('184) and Rasmussen (364) teach the laminate discussed above, and Rasmussen (364) teaches the laminate wherein each of the films A and B of the main layer is selected from HDPE, LLDPE or a blend of the two (col. 13, ll. 3-7), and the strands in the first surface layers of the films is selected from a polymer which consists essentially of a copolymer of ethylene (col. 13, ll. 11-30), however, fail to expressly disclose wherein the continuous second surface layer is formed mainly of LLDPE in admixture with 5 - 25% of a copolymer of ethylene having a melting point or a melting range within the temperature range of 50 - 80°C, the strands having a melting point or a melting range within the temperature range of 50 - 100°C.

However, Velazquez ('297) teaches wherein the continuous second surface layer is formed mainly of LLDPE in admixture with 5 - 25% of a copolymer of ethylene having a melting point or a melting range within the temperature range of 50 - 80 °C (col. 8, ll. 26-47 and col. 3, l. 46) for the purpose or providing a film that can be laminated with one or more films (col. 6, ll. 13-17).

Furthermore, Cederblad ('207) teaches wherein the strands have a melting point or a melting range within the temperature range of 50 - 100 °C (col. 12, l. 42 wherein the melting point is 67°C /152°F) for the purpose of forming firm bonds (col. 6, l. 63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention was made to provide a laminate with a surface layer of LLDPE and ethylene with the above melting point range and the above strands as taught by Velazquez ('297) and Cederblad ('207) in Britton ('184) to provide a laminate as described above.

Applicant repeats the arguments above regarding Britton ('184) here. Again, the combination of Britton (184) and Rasmussen (364) does not disclose, teach or even suggest disposing the strands on the surface of the films and bonding the films at the intersections of strands of opposing film surfaces, where the strands are angled between the films (intersection in well defined *loci*). The inclusion of Velazquez (US 5,614,297) and Cederblad et al. (US 6,204,207) do nothing to repair the deficiencies in either Britton (184), Rasmussen (364) or their combination. Therefore, the new combination also does not disclose, teach or even suggest disposing the strands on the surface of the films and bonding the films at the intersections of strands of opposing film surfaces, where the strands are angled between the films (intersection in well defined *loci*).

Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this section 103(a) rejection.

Claims 91-92 and 99

The Examiner contends as follows:

Regarding claims 91-92 and 99, Britton ('184) and Rasmussen (364) teach the laminate discussed above, however fail to expressly disclose wherein the average

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention was made to either uniaxially or biaxially orient the films as taught by Rasmussen ('364) in Britton ('184) in order to provide durable tarps for heavy duty applications.

20. In response to Applicant's argument (p. 26, para. 3 of Applicant's Paper filed 10 October 2006) that the objective of Britton ('184) is quite different from Applicant's invention, it is noted that patentability of Applicant's invention is not based on the objective of Applicant's invention and how Britton's ('184) objective may or may not be different.

21. In response to Applicant's argument (p. 27, para. 2 of Applicant's Paper filed 10 October 2006) that the action of the hot probes of Britton ('184) are not precisely synchronized with the spacing, it is noted that Applicant does not claim hot probes, thus the argument is not germane to an issue at bar.

22. In response to Applicant's argument (p. 27, paras. 3-4 of Applicant's Paper filed 10 October 2006) that Lappala's ('389) strands cannot be anchored at their crossing points and does not teach coextrusion, it is noted that Lappala ('389) is not cited as teaching anchoring and furthermore, coextrusion are process limitations in product claims and hence not given any patentable weight since patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production (see MPEP § 2173.05(p)).

23. In response to Applicant's argument (p. 28, para. 2 of Applicant's Paper filed 10 October 2006) that Johnston ('128) teaches fibrous products and Applicant's products are not fibrous, it is noted that patentability of Applicant's invention is not determined by additional, possible further teachings of Johnston ('128).

24. In response to Applicant's argument (p. 28, para. 3 of Applicant's Paper filed 10 October 2006) that Bonke ('966) can not teach corrugations, it is noted that Bonke ('966) is no longer used in the rejection of applicant's claims.

25. In response to Applicant's argument (p. 28, para. 4 of Applicant's Paper filed 10 October 2006) that it is difficult to comprehend how Velazquez ('297) can be transposed to a totally different utility, it is noted that Velazquez ('297) teaches wherein the continuous second surface layer is formed mainly of LLDPE in admixture with 5 - 25% of a copolymer of ethylene having a melting point or a melting range within the temperature range of 50 - 80 °C (col. 8, ll. 26-47 and col. 3, l. 46) for the purpose of providing a film that can be laminated with one or more films (col. 6, ll. 13-17).

26. In response to Applicant's argument (p. 28, para. 5 of Applicant's Paper filed 10 October 2006) that Cederblad ('207) would not suggest the different melting points, it is noted that Cederblad ('207) teaches wherein the strands have a melting point or a melting range within the temperature range of 50 - 100 °C (col. 12, l. 42 wherein the melting point is 67°C/152 °F) for the purpose of forming firm bonds (col. 6, l. 63). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention was made to provide a laminate with the above melting point range as taught by Velazquez ('297) in order to provide applicant's laminate.

Applicant acknowledges these statements, but note that neither the primary reference, Britton ('184), nor any of the secondary references combined therewith disclose, teach or even suggest the

laminates as currently claimed. Thus, the present claims are not obvious over any of the references alone or taken in any combination.

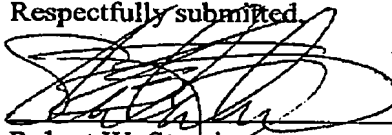
Having fully responded to the Examiner's Final Office Action, Applicant respectfully urges that is application be passed onto allowance.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge any claim charges or refund any overpayments associated with this response to Deposit Account 501518.

If it would be of assistance in resolving any issues in this application, the Examiner is kindly invited to contact applicant's attorney Robert W. Strozier at 713.977.7000

Date: April 13, 2007

Respectfully submitted,


Robert W. Strozier
Reg. No. 34,874